

COMMUNITY SPACES AND COMMUNITY SENSE
A STUDY OF THE USE OF INFORMAL COMMUNITY SPACES IN SELECTED
SRI LANKAN UNIVERSITIES

The Dissertation Presented to the Department of Architecture,
University of Moratuwa,
Sri Lanka
For the Final Examination in M.Sc. (Architecture)
And RIBA Part II Examination



72 "05"
72(043)

85497

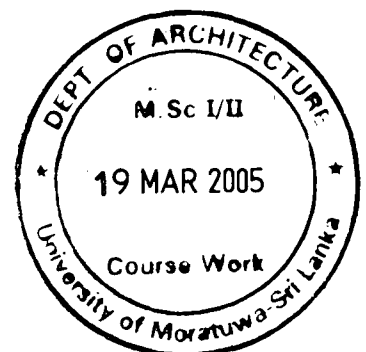
H.A.C.Dinesh
March 2005

University of Moratuwa



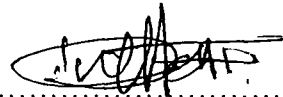
85497

85497



DECLARATION

I declare that this dissertation represent my own work, except where due acknowledgement is made, and that it has not been previously included in a thesis, dissertation or report submitted to this university to any other institution for degree diploma or other qualification.



H.A.C. DINESH
(Signature)



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
Electronic Theses & Dissertations
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This gratitude of mine is given to Pro. Nimal De Silva, the Dean Faculty of Architecture, Senior Lecturer Archt. Vidura Sri Nammuni the Head of Architecture Department. Further it is extended to the year master of year 5 Archt. Jayanath Silva, Archt. Damith Silva and Archt. Gamini Weerasinghe.

My deepest gratefulness is offered to my supervisor, Lecturer Archt. Prasanna kulathilake for his words of caution, encouragement in times of despair, his incisive comments, patience and inspiration given to me.

I offer my heartfelt thanks to Archt. Chris De Saram and Archt. Vasantha De Silva for unreserved help for the study.

My grateful thanks to Prof. Tenison perera, University of Sri Jayawardanapura Dr. Hemamaleee Fernando and Senior Prof. Sunil Ariyaratne for helping me in Strengthening the dissertation with necessary information.

The students of the University of Moratuwa, the University of Ruhuna and the university of Sri Jayawardanapura for the grate help given to me for completion the study.



Electronic Theses & Dissertations
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

My grateful thanks to Prof. Tenison Perera, University of Jayawardanapura & Dr. Hemamalee Fernando, for helping me in strengthening the essay with necessary information.

I offer hart heartfelt thanks to my colleagues, Rasika Madurapperuma, Chamikara Moses and Dayantha for their valuable support to render in completing this task.

To Nalika praise evenly for being with me in all despair encouraging me to the utmost. To the support of her parents, specially her father Mr. J. Balachandra the Senior Assistant Registrar of the University of Moratuwa, I would extend my deepest acknowledgement.

Last but not least my greatest gratitude is given to my father, mother and my family members who supports me all ways in every struggle.

COMMUNITY SPACES AND COMMUNITY SENSE
A STUDY OF THE USE OF INFORMAL COMMUNITY SPACES IN SELECTED
SRI LANKAN UNIVERSITIES

<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE NO</u>
Declaration	i
Acknowledgement	ii
List of illustrations	iii
Abstract	vii
INTRODUCTION	ix
• Observation	
• Criticality	
• Reason for the choice	
• Topic explanation	
• Need of the study	
• Intention of the study	
• Scope and limitation of the study	
• Method of study	

CHAPTER ONE :
COMMUNAL LIFE AND COMMUNITY SENSE

1.1 Communal life establishing a communal quality	1
1.2 Forces shaping communal life	2
1.2.1 Social forces	2
1.2.1.1 Socio-cultural forces	2
1.2.1.2 Socio-political and socio-economic forces	3
1.2.2 Physical forces	4
1.2.2.1 Climate	4
1.2.2.2 Location	5
1.2.2.3 Technology and materials	5
1.3 Qualities of the communal life	6
1.3.1 Development of personality	6
1.3.2 Development of trust	8
1.3.3 Natural protection	9

1.4 Social factors of the communal life	9
1.4.1 Sense of privacy	10
1.4.2 Sense of territoriality	11
1.4.3 Sense of intimacy	11
1.4.4 Sense of belongingness	12
1.4.5 Community sense	13
1.5 Community sense as a major factor of the communal life	13
1.6 Concluding remarks	14

CHAPTER TWO:

IMAGE OF THE INFORMAL COMMUNITY SPACES IN THE UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Concept of space and Architectural space	15
2.2 The University as an Architectural space	16
2.2.1 Social organization	17
2.2.1.1 University education system	19
2.2.1.2 University student community	20
2.2.1.3 Communal life within the University	22
a) In terms of education	24
b) In terms of social activity	25
2.2.2 Spatial organization	27
a) Centralized Organization	28
b) Linear Organization	29
c) Radial Organization	30
d) Clustered Organization	30
e) Grid Organization	31
2.2.3 Spatial Domains	31
a) Private Domain	32
b) Public Domain	32
2.3 Community spaces in the University environment	33
2.3.1 Formal community spaces	34
2.3.2 Informal community spaces	34
2.4 Informal community spaces within the University environment	34
2.5 Concluding remarks	35

CHAPTER THREE:
CONTRIBUTION OF INFORMAL COMMUNITY SPACES TO DERIVE
COMMUNITY SENSE IN UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Use of informal community spaces in university environment	37
3.1.1 To develop trust	37
3.1.2 For natural protection	39
3.1.3 Develop personality	40
3.2 Importance of community sense in informal community spaces	42
3.2.1 To protect the public realm in the environment	43
3.2.2 Enhancing the quality of the environment to learn	43
3.3 Social need of deriving community sense in informal community spaces	44
3.3.1 Comfort and relaxation	45
3.3.2 Active and passive engagement	46
3.3.3 Discovery	47
3.4 Mechanisms of enhancing the social interactions	48
3.4.1 Connection with the space and individual	48
3.4.1.1 Visual connection	49
3.4.1.2 Physical connection	50
3.4.2 Attraction to the space	51
3.4.2.1 Facilitating responsive needs of user	51
3.4.2.2 Creating meaningful connection	52
3.5 Spatial qualities enhancing the social interactions	53
3.5.1. Scale and Proportion	53
3.5.2 Texture and Colour	54
3.5.3 Light and Shade	55
3.5.4 Architectural elements	56
3.6 Concluding remarks	57

CHAPTER FOUR: CASE STUDIES

4.1 CASE STUDY ONE - UNIVERSITY OF MORATUWA

4.1.1 Location	58
4.1.2 Background information	59
4.1.3 Identified community spaces and their usage	60
4.1.4 The way of achieving sense of community in identified spaces	64
4.1.4.1 Social needs of deriving community sense in informal community spaces	70
a) Comfort and Relaxation	70
b) Active and Passive engagement with the space	71
c) Discovery	72
4.1.4.2 Mechanism of enhancing the social interactions	73
4.1.4.3 Spatial quality enhancing the social interactions	74

4.2 CASE STUDY TWO - UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA

4.2.1 Location	76
4.2.2 Background information	77
4.2.3 Identified community spaces and their usage	78
4.2.4 The way of achieving sense of community in identified spaces	81
4.2.4.1 Social needs of deriving community sense in informal community spaces	87
a) Comfort and Relaxation	87
b) Active and Passive engagement	88
c) Discovery	90
4.2.4.2 Mechanism of enhancing the social interactions	91
4.2.4.3 Spatial quality enhancing the social interactions	92
4.3 Concluding remarks of the case studies	93

CONCLUSION	96
-------------------	-----------

BIBLIOGRAPHY

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

List of Figures	Page No:
Fig 1.1: 'Kamatha' developing Strong communal quality	01
Fig 1.2: Communal activity differs with the community	01
Fig 1.3: Communal Activity makes the communal quality	02
Fig 1.4: Cultural beliefs of the community	02
Fig 1.5: Temple of Tooth achieving strong socio-cultural Image	03
Fig 1.6: Economic forces creating different communities	03
Fig 1.7: Community life shaping due to the climate	04
Fig 1.8: Working with the rice field	06
Fig 1.9: Developing Individuals' personality	06
Fig 1.10: The Religion depicting the trust of the believers	08
Fig 1.11: Sense of privacy helps to develop personality	10
Fig 1.12: Territoriality as an individual concept	11
Fig 1.13: Intimacy creates strong relationships	11
Fig 1.14: A strong relationship between a mother and a child	12
Fig 1.15: Common activities derive community sense	13
Fig 2.1: Manipulating the Architectural space	15
Fig 2.2: Corridor at Economics Department-University of Ruhuna	16
Fig 2.3: Students' social activities within the University	17
Fig 2.4: A scribble of Arts, University of Peradeniya	18
Fig 2.5: A group of students at University of Peradeniya	20
Fig 2.6: Students participate in common activities.	22
Fig 2.7: A scribble showing how the students suffer after closing the university	22
Fig 2.8: A scribble showing students' emotions gym, University of Ruhuna	25
Fig 2.9: A drama played in students' night, University of	26
Fig 2.10: A couple of young lovers enjoying their world	26
Fig 2.11: Students protest for their rights	26
Fig 2.12: Conflict between society and university sub culture	26
Fig 2.13: Centralized Organization	28


Fig 2.14: Sumanadasa Building, University of Moratuwa	28
Fig 2.15: Linear Organization pattern	29
Fig 2.16: Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Moratuwa	39
Fig 2.17: Radial Organization	30
Fig 2.18: Clustered Organization	30
Fig 2.19: Grid Organization	31
Fig 2.20: Urban Centre	31
Fig 2.21: Buildings creating Enclosure for either side	32
Fig 2.22: Linear continuation	32
Fig 2.23: House - Private realm in the space	32
Fig 2.24: Public realm in the space	33
Fig 2.25: Common room –University of Ruhuna	34
Fig 2.26: Nature acts as an informal community space	34
	
Fig 3.1: Using a informal space for gathering	37
Fig 3.2: Developing trust among students by activities like protests	38
Fig 3.3: Natural protection for Young lovers	39
Fig 3.4: Developing Individual personalities through the social events	40
Fig 3.5: Public realm in the informal community space	43
Fig 3.6: Natural environment acts as a learning space	44
Fig 3.7: Use a common space for relaxation	45
Fig 3.8: Active engagement in the space	46
Fig 3.9: Passive engagement in the space	46
Fig 3.10: Man – Space relationship	48
Fig 3.11: A vista creating a strong visual connection	49
Fig 3.12: The corridor, clear physical connection between spaces	50
Fig 3.13: Canteen – University of Moratuwa	51

Fig 3.14: Group of students studying in common room University of Ruhuna	52
Fig 3.15: Greater proportion – Pantheon	53
Fig 3.16: Mixing with different textures – A pathway, University of Peradeniya	54
Fig 3.17: Colour composition makes a different spatial quality	54
Fig 3.18: Spatial quality changes with the Light & shade	55
Fig 3.19: Colonnaded leads the pathway	56
Fig 4.1.1: Layout plan of University of Moratuwa	58
Fig 4.1.2: Pathway leading to the Textile Department	60
Fig 4.1.3: Main corridor at the Department of Mechanical Engineering	60
Fig 4.1.4: Entrance lobby of the University,	61
Fig 4.1.5: Lobby – Department of Architectural	61
Fig 4.1.6: Central Court yard –Sumanadasa Building	62
Fig 4.1.7: Open gathering space near the Budu Medura	62
Fig 4.1.8: Boat yard - A strong gathering space	63
Fig 4.1.9: Entrance lobby of the University	
Fig 4.1.10 Activities extend beyond the Union room	63
Fig 4.1.11 Lobby of the Sumanada building	64
Fig 4.1.12: “Bus” at ground level of the Sumanada building	66
Fig 4.1.13 Open corridor In Mechanical Engineering Department	68
Fig 4.1.14: Built in seat in the path leading to the lecture block	69
Fig 4.2.1: University of Ruhuna	76
Fig 4.2.2: Layout plan of University of Ruhuna	76
Fig 4.2.3: A path way at Faculty of Science	78
Fig 4.2.4: A walkway using as a gathering space	79
Fig 4.2.5: The lobby between Administration & Library	79
Fig 4.2.6: The lobby at Ground level Auditorium	79

Fig 4.2.7: The Lake enhances the open ness of the space	80
Fig 4.2.8: Open terrace called “Sandaluthalaya”	80
Fig 4.2.9: The student centre	80
Fig 4.2.10: The canteen	80
Fig 4.2.11: The Lobby connecting Administration & Library	82
Fig 4.2.12: Upper area in geographical and economic department	83
Fig 4.2.13: Corridor in auditorium building	84
Fig 4.2.14: “Puja Bumiya”	85



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
Electronic Theses & Dissertations
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

ABSTRACT

Strong societies or the countries represent more community sense within the communities who live in the nation. These countries or societies are created with collection of communities. Hence to retain it as a body or one nation is must have a community sense. In a way this will help to reduce the negative feelings of the individual humans like social phobia, anomie situations, stresses. Hence it represent a balanced healthy nation altogether. Therefore it helps them to retain a sensible appreciation of creations rather than torturing it by, graffiti or vandalism. On the other hand the historical and rational values, which have in the nation, will presume as it is.

Communities within a country can be categorized according to race, religion, occupation, education, and topographical situations. Out of these number of situations, universities, which highlight the education system encompasses another significant community. This study focuses on the community and takes in to subject, because within the university it has a sub culture, which nourishes the main cultural values.

When creating or achieving the community sense, the environment where the individual reside helps to a great extent. The environment consists both natural and physical. It orientates the man and create meaningful interactions with them as well as with it, to derive the community sense. In the University environment this is needed more because it's main purpose is to create a Universal man. The spaces arranged, streets or parks landscaped with the required facilities achieved this with the help of student interactions. These environments enhance the interactions between students, lectures, workers and publics. Therefore University environment not only contain its premises but also spreads psychologically in to the whole area. Sometimes the village name denotes the university. Such an example will be the university of Peradeniya.

But today due to the scarcity of land and the haphazard development in the built environment of the Universities makes it difficult to develop the community sense among its inhabitants. Hence the interactions among each group, which identified above are weakened. Clashes, killing happen among the students environment is questioned seriously. Therefore built environment in Universities have significantly

lost the ability of creating a community sense, which is an important aspect in positive feelings.

In the university the common space has more value. Because it is the main area where each group interact and communicate there ideas. This has to be carefully done and as this helps to generate the university environment psychologically. Hence this will be a prime opportunity space to derive the community sense. Each of the university has its own designed formal common spaces as well as informal common spaces. Out of the common spaces it is virtual to study about informal common spaces as because the groups according to their functions create them. Hence to identify the likes, dislikes and intention of the group and the group attachment to the space can be identified through this. On the other hand it will make easy to derive community sense in the space more and more. Ultimately the study helps to create the university built environment more meaningful and aesthetically pleasing with enhancing the social interactions among the group.



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
Electronic Theses & Dissertations
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

INTRODUCTION

Man's attachment to the world physically and how he fulfills his inner values like privacy, sense of belonging, identity etc. has been understood as in architecture. These may be defined as socio-spatial relationships. All these are affected by four main factors namely;

- Socio economic factors
- Cultural factors
- Political factors
- Environmental factors



Since the social condition of the individual or his economic values tends to give the individual a specific lifestyle, his needs and dwelling will be different from the others. This applies to a society also. Therefore dwellings in the urban settings tend to be more individualistic while those in rural setting are more interdependent. The difference of culture brings changes to the living pattern of the society. While political state derives or reflect the way they live. Therefore architecture as above-mentioned will show that it is a form of a social art, a social art that depicts the socio spatial relationship.



University of Sri Lanka
Electronic Theses & Dissertations
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

So it is vital to understand the socio spatial relationships of man. Therefore when considering the space Shultz describe it as the product of interaction between the organism and the environment. Further tells that it is impossible to disassociate the two.

When the space encompasses with the humans behavior and objects becomes a place. But according to Ralph (1971) the human experience in the environment derive from the behavior of the humans in the space.

OBSERVATION

Within the university there are numerous identifiable spaces. Some represent, as educational spaces while some appear as formal and informal common spaces. But students mostly get together in informal common spaces. They represent as benches, built in seats, paths, staircases, turfs etc. These are the spaces, which mostly breed the community sense and other primary impressions of sense of privacy sense of belongings etc.

Common spaces in Universities don't represent its true functional aspect of deriving community sense. Hence it is loosing its identity as common and interacting spaces. Therefore students who study in the university system are poorly attached to their social environments. Hence the out come of the university rather than being universal, energetic minds, represents the optimistic individualistic ego centered minds. Therefore they seem not fit into the society well. On the other hand inter-faculty clashes and riots among student groups and unions give a bad identity for the university.

CRITICALITY

As man is a social animal community activities or the community sense is a need for man belonging to a certain community has being a need for man from early days. Especially youth needed it as because they are just stepping into the social world. Most of the students in the university are belong to youths adults, hence they need the community activities in order to being with the society. But present university education system and environment has not understood this phenomenon. Due to the development of built environment and education system pushes the students to be act as an individual. The subject streams, equipments, procedures in university rather than lead him to physically enroll to community activities help him to isolate. This creates stress, among students and represent in suicide or clashes among them. On the other hand negative social activities like physical ragging tend to develop among the university culture as a mean of stress release.

On the other hand Sri Lankan universities have potential spaces that can be developed as effective common spaces. And some have functioned well in early 1980s and 1970s. But now it has lost the community feelings, which have in the students in those eras. The community activities like sharing, interrelationship and mutual understanding of each other has vanished from the students mind. Hence the sub culture created among the university students, has drastically changed and more to a normal school culture. Rather than self-learning teacher centered education has changed the identity of university student. Therefore the working capacity and vision, which has in the early university students, reduces more and more and rather creating a social leader it creates a blind follower of the society.

REASON FOR THE CHOICE

The design of a space should be defines the kind of behavior and social contact most appropriate to that place. Architects and planners concerned how university space design can generate community sense within it. In here the subject stream focus us to the common space in university spaces design. Because common space is the area which helps to interact all groups in the university and help to develop the physical and mental well being of the dwellers. The cultural integration and behavior expressions, which happen in such spaces, derive this.

Out of the common spaces the informal common spaces in the university environment will be the main feature, which represent more interactions. Sometimes other formal common spaces encompass the false behaviors of the individuals. Yet informal common spaces have unique and true behaviors of the individuals. The variety of function in the spaces also enriches the place and its live ness. Hence this area will be the subjected to study in this dissertation.

In order to derive an effective community sense that depicts privacy sense of belonging it should be properly designed. On the other hand to be represent as a one community each member of that should posses the community sense, which derive the close intimate feeling towards the university community. Then only it can emerge as a livable space. Otherwise though the rules and procedures help to function the university it will help to create plight situations.

Though university environment appear as one category of realm. It is comprise of several categories of spaces. Commercial spaces, working spaces, studying spaces, recreational spaces and residential etc. therefore each of these should have community sense in order to create a healthy education environment within the university. Hence this dissertation depicts the community sense in the informal common spaces in the university environment.

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Space consistently encompasses our being. Through its volume we move and orientate ourselves to objects in space. Feels the air, hear the sound and see objects in space, yet space is inherently formless. However as space begins to be captured

enclosed, molded organized and experienced architecture comes to play. Architecture is the art of space making. Making of space to contain the activities of humans and humans starts to experience the space. Experience evokes emotions, such as sadness, joy, pride, anger and many more with him. Meaningful connections gained through experiences helps man to dwell on earth.

Architecture therefore provides meaningful expressions through which it established an existential foothold to man. It provides an existential foothold to man through meaningful connections, which arises community sense in people towards such places. This dissertation is founded on the basis that such spatial quality that evokes the community sense is important criterion providing architecture especially in university environments. Because students studying environment in the university leading towards to be entirely individualistic approach. This study environment nurtured for the future generation in the country. Students who represent the future of the country spend more of his study time away from the homely environment. They tend to spend good quality and quantity of time of his university life in lecture halls, seminar rooms, auditoriums and common spaces, eating, talking and studying. Most of the times are spent in the common spaces such as canteens and play areas. Hence common spaces in the university are more vibrant and dynamic spaces where the student community life unfolds. One such significant theory is that they are the spaces, which can be accessible to all. Therefore that helps the student to identify him within the university environment. Thereby fulfilling the basic need for community sense and this provides an existential foothold to space in the ever-changing university environment. Therefore creation of common spaces in the university premises: which evokes the community sense become utmost important to the student.

Sri Lankans usually relax or gather in their working areas. As a tropical country climate makes a significant impact for our work as well as the relaxation. Our gathering spaces or the common spaces are mostly outside of the building rather than inside. This dissertation also considered that and taken it for consideration and study the community sense in the university common spaces.

When considering the community sense, in spatial wise community psychological and physical environment belong comes under this. The individual behavior in these

circumstances are look through this. The characteristics of spatial, physical and psychological will be considered, when considering architecture of it. Community sense will be feeling through the volumes, scales and proportions of the space. The introverted and extroverted quality also helps to enhance the community sense.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Sri Lanka has developed its social and cultural values over thousand years. These were originated and toned down by the attacks of the invaders, cultural mixing and colonial Influences. Hence they gradually developed the social and cultural values. Out of that the spaces like 'Pilla', 'Ambalama' has acted as social gathering represent the degree and need of common spaces the cultural value it has. Sri Lankan university system starts on after the independence period. Early universities more or less have common spaces, which effetedly contributed to the community sense. But, with the introduction of open economy and the change of education systems this has disappeared. These no of students has increased hence the common spaces has loosen its contribution. This situation worsened by the insurgencies in 1971 and 1989 and the increase of unemployment problem. Today the education stream not more towards the social needs creates a university of the university education. On the other hand charge of social scenario also create worse situation in the university premises.

Yet the deep-rooted desire for social interaction and community living which has generated naturally as well as religions influences controlled the students isolated in the open economy. Therefore it has able to protect the traditions and concepts that are identical for university subculture and the idea of common spaces. With the scenario of university try to find the spaces for do their community activities some have built totally new spaces for that and some have tried to find the natural setting for it. But the need of searching for a true image of common space, which has provided all the comfort like in old days, is exist now also. Therefore it is vital to study the characters and the community sense in those spaces.

Need of the common spaces which has been an eventual in mans physical environment is apply to now also. On the other hand it will help the student to concentrate his studies more and more after the lectures in the university. Students like to find a place to feel the freedom: the nature and to be them. They have to find

out places to enjoy themselves. Hence common space in a university has a vital role not only to this generation but also for the future generations. Present gathering spaces will help to create new gathering spaces.

Human interactions and intervenes are essential for the social development. Through this man communicate the ideas and values from each other. It tends to develop the human quality in the student. Ultimately it develops the society, which will enhance the physical and psychological comfort of the student.

INTENTION OF THE STUDY

Intention of this study is to comparatively analyze community sense in the informal common spaces in universities and derive the degree of community sense of that space and tries to identify what are the factors depicting it giving priority to the informal common spaces like paths, built in seats, stairs.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

Social interactions are basically result of variety of aspects socio cultural, environmental and behavioral attitudes of man. Social interactions are considered as the basis in the generation of a community sense.

When selecting the university common spaces here it will consider about the informal common spaces in the designed university environments. There are various other factors effecting such as context; climate, technology, economy regulations but here the space is design issues.

Only the community sense will be taken to consideration. Hierarchies of common space or the progression have not being considered here. The study is not intended to discuss the mechanism or the forces affecting the common spaces such as context, climate etc. Study only forced on community sense and the way it has achieved.

When selecting a common space, it is considered only the University common spaces. Out of the main Universities in Sri Lanka, Moratuwa and Ruhuna will be taken as case studies. Through this study area for the dissertation will be narrow down.

The deeper study about university has omitted in order to retain the priority for the community sense and common spaces. This will also help to narrow the study area. Yet to identify the community life style it has been explained at the beginning.

METHOD OF STUDY

This study is about the community sense in informal university common space. As this is an architectural Biased dissertation, although one has to begin with architectural space, the study starts with the communal life and community sense. Because of this, it is easy to identify the community sense, community life and it's importance. It will further explain basically the character of the communal life and the forces help to derive it. In here through the social and physical forces explained. It has not taken to study in depth. Qualities of the community life also have been described in the study. Finally the community sense identified as main quality in the community life.

Chapter two focused on to informal common spaces is the university environment. The theoretical framework about the space and its categories also revealed. In here the public space has identified and mentioned as the common space. With these explanations reader is guided for the categories of Informal common space and the climax of the dissertation will be to study about the Informal common spaces.

Mechanism which help to judge the case studies are included in the third chapter to identify the informal common space and its effect to the students. Use of these spaces has studied further. Mechanism of deriving community sense will be considered as social interaction. Hence the mechanism of enhancing the social interaction will be reveal through the connections and attraction to the space. Special quality, which is needed to derive the interactions, has also explored. The argument explained in Carr 1992 in his book, public space where the social needs of deriving community sense has also included in the qualitative attributions of space.

This dissertation reveals the degree pf community sense in the informal common space in university environment. The necessary details collected from the available literature non-participant observations, discussions and photographs.